TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL

WHEN PURNISHED BY AGENTS. gle copy. Sunday, per week, by carrier. WEEKLY.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de

NEW YORK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Astor PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, cor. Lancaster ave. chicago-Paimer House, Auditorium Hotel and P. O. News Co., Fl Adams street. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., Fourth ave.

BT. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

## PAGES

If those who bid for the property of the Whisky Trust include much of a sum for good will, they will be paying for that which the "combine" has not had for years.

If the astonishingly large sale and use of bicycles the past few months will stimulate the good roads movement, as the champions of the bicycle claim, the end of the era of almost impassable roads is near at hand.

The Chicago press has declared against the proposition of an outside member of the Illinois Legislature to make Chicago practically a State by itself, and some of them bluntly advise the bucolic statesman to mind his own business.

It should be possible for some good citizen like Mr. Chandler to defeat such a school commissioner as Mr. Russe has been and is likely to be. He has been but the echo of the element which has increased the city debt and which ha adopted a policy of wastefulness and favoritism.

For the nine months ending March 31 the expenditures of the government exceeded its revenues by nearly \$37,000,000. As the receipts during the next three months are expected to equal the expenditures it is probable that the above represents approximately the deficit for the fiscal year.

Those who doubt the general tendency of the Christian world toward unity will find every church hearing or claiming the name observing Easter. Fifty or seventy-five years ago every Protestant church except the Episcopalian would have denounced such observance as a wicked device of the Church of Rome.

There is a very general suspicion that the rapid advance of the price of crude oil is a device of the Standard monopoly to crush out the growing competition. It at least may be assumed that the Standard knows what it is about, and those who do not will be safer to keep out of oil for the present, or it may reach that uncomfortable temperature known as boiling. \_

Governor Matthews is to be commended for his prompt action in taking steps to have the dam and lock in the Wabash river near Mt. Carmel, Ill., removed. As the obstruction completely excludes fish from the upper Wabash and its tributaries during the spawning season the effect in a short time would be to destroy the stock of fish in all these streams, a thing that should not be tolerated.

The suggestion that the President is exempt from the payment of income tax under the clause of the Constitution which provides that his salary shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office is on a line with most of the technical twaddle of the day. The meaning of the constitutional provision is too plain for argument, and it is equally plain that an income tax does come within it.

The county clerk who issues a marriage license which involves a girl of fifteen years of age without her parents' consent, and the minister or magistrate who performs the ceremony of marriage involving such a minor should be made to suffer some penalty which law should provide. Such cases happen in Indiana every week, and, it may be added, such marriages usually lead to wretchedness and are the most prolific source of divorce or separation.

As an immediate effect of the increase in the price of beef in the Eastern cities a large increase in the consumption of fish is noted. At this season of the year the supply of fresh fish in the seaboard cities is practically inexhaustible, and they afford an excellent substitute for meat and cost less than half as much. In the interior cities, where n ush are now received in line condition, they cost more than they do East, but still less than the best cuts of beef.

Less than three years ago one Perry caused a great sensation by just missing a successful train robbery. He was captured, tried and sent to the penitentiary. While in the penitentiary he made two attempts to escape, but, because he feigned insanity, was transferred to an insane asylum, from which he easily devised means of escape. And so Mr. Perry is free to take up his profession; but what can be said in defense of physicians who are thus imposed upon by a person playing crazy?

The charge made in the New York Presbytery that Dr. Parkhurst had been teaching the pernicious and heretical doctrine of pantheism in a magazine article addressed to women was not supported by specifications, but the Journal has carefully examined the article presumably meant and is free to say

On the contrary, the Doctor's remarks are very innocuous, consisting as they do of the commonplace and far from original assurance to women that their only business in the world is to marry and rear children. Incidentally, no doubt, he will permit them to assist him in reform work as he did in New York, but for the most part they must attend to the duty he has laid down for them under pain of his severest displeasure.

THE SEASON OF NEW LIFE.

The human creature, as well as the manimate flowers of the field, feels the revivifying influence of the resurrection season. This is manifest in many outward forms. The arraying of the body in fresh attire is not a mere vanity, but the outgrowth of a wish to be in physical harmony with nature; the spring bonnet is a blossom not less natural than the dandelion of the wayside; the housecleaning and renovating a part of the universal tendency to discard the old and put on the new. What is true in the physical sense has its counterpart on the spiritual side. Unless the mind and soul be dulled almost to extinction by devotion to sordid affairs they must feel an uplifting-a disposition to shake off burdens of care and look to brighter things. This may be due to the influence of the outer world, to the eternal miracle which each year transforms a bleak and barren earth into a garden of beauty and bloom; but, again, it may be from within; it may be the feeble fluttering of divine aspirations choked and hidden for the most part under the weight of worldly interests. It was not chance that raised the Lord from His tomb at a time when inanimate nature wakes from its slumber and transfigures hill and vale. It may very well be that the spiritual instinct feels a corresponding quickening at this time and is disposed to shake

off enthralling and corroding bonds.

Whatever be the cause, whether by force of nature's example or of innate grace, the fact remains that when the forest and field burst into the giory of leaf and flower the heart of man is most conscious of a wish to rise above the narrowing influences of his daily toil and breathe a freer, purer atmosphere. Absorption in work from mercenary motives, or from mere habit, or because of supposed necessity, is a fault of this feverish age. The American does not know the meaning of rest. He moils and toils at his chosen or appointed tasks six days, if not seven, in the week, for at least fifty weeks in the year, and for all the years of his life until age and decrepitude forbid. If he take two weeks out of the fifty-two for recreation-and the vast majority do not-he does not get the recreation, for he has not learned how to rest. He comes home tired and bored, and unrefreshed, to take up the deadly daily routine again with a sense of relief. If he snatch at pleasure as he goes along it is in a breathless way that serves him but ill. His work is first in importance, which is, perhaps, best, or at least unavoidable, but he permits all things to bend to it and makes himself its slave. If he plan to go to the theater he hurries home to a late dinner, dresses in haste, and finds the evening long because of weariness of body. If, by way of gaining intellectual benefit, he joins a literary club, he is apt to find it a burden, and is conscious that his own part of the programmes, being prepared in haste and under pressure, is but ill digested and unsatisfactory. He has no time for serious reading, no time for becoming acquainted with his neigh-

worth while as a thing to live for. That this reflection comes even once a year is something to be glad of. Even an aspiration to better things is a hopeful indication. Out of it may in time evolve a practice that will prove the theory-a life worth living in the world that now is, a resurrection of the soul from the dust and ashes of unmitigated

bors, no time for saving his immortal

soul, no time for getting anything out

of life save the almighty dollar. And

the dollar, when he comes to think of

it seriously, say once a year, is hardly

## "THE SUBMERGED TENTH."

Those who regard themselves as reformers because they read pessimistic essays on "The Submerged Tenth" and apply the term to the whole country should get a copy of the special report of the Commissioner of Labor on the slums of Baltimore, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, because it would show them that the submerged are in the large cities, and are not even one-tenth of their population, much less one-tenth of the inhabitants of the whole country. That report has just been printed, and contains many facts which upset the assumptions of those who evolve most of their assertions upon this subject from their imaginations.

The investigation of the experts of the Labor Bureau at Washington has extended only to the most marked slum localities in Baltimore, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. In these plague spots they found 83,852 inhabitants. This is not the entire slum population in those cities, but that of the infested localities. The report contains several interesting features. As between the native and foreign born, the latter preponderates. In Baltimore 15.88 per cent. of the total population is foreign born, but in the slum districts 40.21 per cent. were born abroad. In New York 42.23 per cent, of the population is foreign born, while in the slums it is 62.58 per cent. of the whole number. In Chicago 40.98 per cent. of the population is of foreign birth; in the slums 57.51 per cent. were foreign. In Philadelphia 25.74 per cent. is foreign born, but in its slums that element constitutes 60.45 per cent. Illiteracy is also a marked feature of the slums. The illiterate in Chicago, for instance, is 4.63 per cent. of the whole, while in the slums it is 25.37 per cent. In New York 7.69 per cent. are illiterates, while in the slums they are 46.65

are 62.44 per cent. In regard to earnings the report contains a statement which will surprise most readers, namely, that "the earnings of the people living in the slum districts of the cities canvassed are quite up to the earnings of the people generally and at large." Another fact which the canvass of the slums has developed is that no greater sickness prevails in

per cent. of the whole. In the whole

city of Chicago the foreign-born voters

are 50.62 per cent. of the whole; in the

slums, 61.31 per cent. In New York the

foreign-born voters are 49.93 per cent.,

but in the slum districts canvassed they

that it discovers nothing pantheistic, the districts canvassed than in other | or minute bodies free to move relatively parts of the cities involved, and that while most wretched conditions were found here and there, the small number of sick people discovered was a surprise to the canvassers.")

In connection with the foregoing deductions, the report states that in New York there was a liquor saloon for each 200 inhabitants when the investigation was made, but in the district canvassed there was a saloon to every 129 persons. In Baltimore there was a saloon to every 229 persons in the city at large, but one to every 105 persons in the slum district. In Chicago there was a saloon to every 212 persons, while in the slums there was one to every 127. The number of arrests made by the police in Chicago in 1893 was one in every eleven of its population, while in the slum section there was an arrest to every four inhabitants. The preponderance of lawlessness indicated by the figures which are given for Chicago is found in the other cities. From such facts it does not require much penetration to discover that illiteracy, intemperance and vicious association are the prolific causes of the submerging of the tenth or less in the large cities.

HE STILL LIVES.

Thirty years ago to-night Abraham Lincoln's earthly career was closed by the bullet of an assassin. Thirty years is a long period in a man's life-so long that to-day the number of people who remember that terrible event is small compared with those who cannot. And yet it would be safe to say that the people of this country know more of Lincoln than did those who were living during the years he was at the head of the American people. It would also be safe to say that, thirty years dead, Abraham Lincoln is more talked of. more read about, more the object of affection and reverence than he was at the date of his assassination, or even ten years subsequent. In the public libraries all lives of Lincoln show marks of much reading. His portrait in some form will be found in more homes than that of any other man. Speakers more frequently allude to him than to any other man in history. He was an unknown man, comparatively, when he became President; but while most of those who were prominent during that great crisis are rarely mentioned or entirely forgotten, the names of Lincoln and two or three of those most closely connected with him in his great work have become household words. The men who gave Lincoln the most loyal and cordial support in those days have gained in the estimation of to-day because of that loyalty, while the men of his own party whose personal ambition led them to intrigue against him during that period will remain under the same sort of stigma which attaches to the men who plotted against Washing-

Fortunate, indeed, is that nation which has a Washington and a Lincoln as perpetual ideals about whom cluster the heroic virtues which are an inspiration to generation after generation through all the years, proclaiming that all those who shall deserve well of posterity must take on their high-minded patriotism, their perfect integrity and their unselfish devotion to the public welfare. Fortunate, indeed, for this Nation that the spirit of the man whose eyes were closed in death thirty years ago pervades the land and that the indwelling of that spirit in the hearts of millions is the hope of the Republic. Few men have been so great as to conquer death, and it may be safely said that no man has ever so vanquished that event as has Abraham Lincoln.

Professor Ragan, of Greencastle, in an address to the Delaware County Farmers' Institute, attributes the decline of apple culture in the Ohio valley to the destruction of the forests, which for years protected orchards from the blasts of severe seasons. He claimed also, that the destruction of forests has banished birds and native animals which had protected orchards and brought in their place insects and disease which are sufficient to destroy fruit. The last statement is probably true, but so long as apple culture thrives in the much colder regions of Michigan, northern New York and New England there is reason to suspect that the cutting away of the forests has not caused a severity of climate that will destroy the apple tree. The subject which Professor Ragan has treated is a very important one. The State which has lost wholly or in part so important an industry as apple production should lose no time in seeking the cause. Now that there is a large and growing demand for apples for European markets as well as at home, something should be done to lead to the restoration of the Indiana apple orchard.

Statistics of the receipts and prices of cattle at Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis and Kansas City during the months of January, February and March, 1894, and 1895, show that the total receipts at the four points named were 150,361 head less during the first three months of this year than they were during the same months last year. The average price of live cattle for the first three months of 1895 was \$4.85 per hundred and the top price \$6.60, while in 1894 the average price was \$4.10 and the top price \$5.65. The shortage in receipts and difference in prices are becoming more marked

If Professor Keeler, of Pittsburg, has positively demonstrated and established the fact that the ring of Saturn is composed of innumerable small satellites, he has discovery. The theory that the ring is so composed is not new entirely, but it has never been fully verified. Prof. Keeler's process of reasoning is not only scientific, but exceedingly ingenious, and it seems likely that he has solved an astronomical problem

of long standing. The ring of Saturn is itself one of the strangest mysteries of astronomy. Why Saturn alone of all the planets of the solar system should have a ring is incomprehensible. Jupiter, which is more than three times as large as Saturn, has no ring, and all the smaller planets get along without one, Saturn alone being supplied with the exceptional and apparently useless appendage. The ring consists of three apparent rings lying in one plane and of different degreees of density. The inner edge of the ring is 5,900 miles from the planet itself and its total diameter is 172 .-800 miles. It was first discovered in 1659 and has been more or less a subject of speculasince. It was at first assumed to be solid, but that theory was abandoned. Then the accepted theory for a long time was that it consisted of a vast number of particles. tion and observation by astronor

to one another, in short, that it was fluid. The theory was largely conjectural.

For about twenty-five years past the ring

Saturn has been a subject of contin

rigilance and study by astronomers. Search-

ing telescopes in all parts of the world have been pointed at it at regular and frequent intervals and there have been few nights in the year when sharp and learned eyes have not been trying to unravel its mystery. In 1870 M. Teouvelot, a French astronomer of note at that time in this country, but who afterwards returned to France, began a series of observations of Saturn, first with his own telescope at Cambridge, Mass., and later with the much larger ones of Harvard University and the observatory at Washington. In 1876 he announced some interesting conclusions, but none touching the composition of the ring except that "the matter composing the dusky ring," meaning the part nearest the planet itself, "is agglomerated here and there into small masses which almost totally prevents the light of the planet from reaching the eye of the observer." From 1875 to 1877 Crofthall, of Washington, made a series of observations which led to no definite conclusion beyond confirming Mr. Teouvelot's description of the appearance of the dusky part of the ring as "somewhat like particles of dust floating in a ring of light traversing a dark chamber.' In 1881 Dr. Meyer, a Swiss astronomer, made a series of observations which led to a careful revision of the figures relative to the dimensions of Saturn and the diameter of the ring. Prof. Kirkwood, of this State, had, as early as 1868, demonstrated that the division in the ring or the space between its innner and outer parts was due to the disturbing influence of Jupiter, and this led Dr. Meyer and others to the conclusion that the ring was formed of separate particles moving round the planet to a certain extent as independent satellites. Owing to the peculiar position of the ring from 1884 to 1886, inclusive, the winters of those years were more favorable for studying Saturn and its ring than any which will occur again till 1914. During these years the great refractor at the Washington Observatory was frequently pointed at the Saturnian system, but no material addition was made to the stock of knowledge on the subject. Observations of an eclipse of one of Saturn's satellites in 1889, made at the Lick Observatory, California, showed that the ring cast as dense a shadov as that of the planet itself and this was thought to disprove the theory that the ring is made up of a vast number of satellites, since no matter how great the number it was thought they could not have the effect of an opaque

From this brief outline of Saturnian observations during the last twenty-five or thirty years, an outline which conveys no adequate idea of the patient research, profound study and immense learning which have been brought to bear on the subject, it will be seen that not much advance has been made in determining the character and composition of the ring. Astronomers can estimate its mass, determine its distance from the planet, measure its diameter and calculate its mathematical elements, but what it is composed of or economy of the universe, they have not been able to discover. The most powerful telescopes have revealed more clearly the proportions and outlines of the ring, but its composition has remained an insoluble mystery. If Prof. Keeler has succeeded in solving it and can demonstrate the correctness of his solution he will have earned undying fame in the astronomical world Saturn already has twice as many moons as any other planet in the solar system, namely, eight, while our earth has only one, and Jupiter, which is a far larger planet than Saturn, only four. If the ring is really composed of moons Saturn could afford to spare a few for the other planets.

Newspaper Frenks.

The silly fashion practiced by a few newspapers of issuing special editions on colored paper in honor of some foreign nationality lately received a severe and deserved rebuke from citizens of Hamilton. O. One or more of the papers of that city considered it a neat and appropriate thing to print their St. Patrick's day editions on green paper. Much to the surprise of the publishers a considerable number of their patrons were displeased with this child's play. Subscribers followed the time-honored custom of freeing their minds in letters to the editor, but no notice being taken of their protests a circular, addressed to "the patriotic voters of Hamilton," and with pointed suggestions printed on red, white and blue paper, was put in circulation. It reads thus:

By reason of the very unpatriotic ap-pearance of the Daily and other papers of this city on the 17th day of March, by be-ing clothed in Ireland's national color, and by reason of the fact that on Feb. 2 (Washington's birthday) the colors of ou country were conspicuously absent, and by reason of the fact that the letter published below and many similar letters, with the full name of sender, were sent to these pa-pers for publication and ignored—by reason of these facts 1,500 patriotic citizens of subscriptions to said papers. The following is a copy of one of thes

"HAMILTON, O., March 18, 1895. "Mr. Editor-I have this day returned to you by mail your un-American and un-readable paper, which was left at my house on last Saturday (March 16.) I have been a constant reader of your paper from the day it made its first appearance, and I think I have a right to make this request: That when the 17th of March rolls aroun again, and you have some Irish friends to jolly, print them a green paper, but please send me my paper in black and white. Truly yours for America. PATRIOT." (Full name signed here.)

If the protest has no other result it will at least serve as a salutary reminder to publishers that people who subscribe and pay their money for a newspaper acquire certain rights in it-one of which is that it shall be in readable shape and no typographical eccentricities indulged in that will interfere with its merits as a disseminator of news. A paper printed in black ink on green paper, or in any other but the accustomed combination of colors, is apt to be exceedingly trying to all but the strongest eyes, and readers have good right to raise objections. Publishers might, with almost equal propriety, send to their American subscribers papers printed in Celtic or German type.

The Utica (N. Y.) Herald prints a letter written by Martha Washington to her niece. It bears date Philadelphia, April 5, 1795, and is one of only two letters of Mrs. Washington in existence. It is a sweet, matronly, domestic letter, but the following sentence is sufficiently conclusive that the writer did not possess a strikingly brilliant style: "I am sorry to hear," she wrote, "that Mrs. M. Bassett enjoys such bad health, and she can have very little pleasure if her life be always indisposed." History has not preserved the memory of Mrs. M. Bassett, but we cannot help wondering if she continued to enjoy bad health until the close of her indisposed life put an end to her pleasure.

The intellectual duty of reading the Bible has often been urged. Apart from the moral and religious importance of the book, it has a literary value and beauty beyond praise. Any one having a reasonable familfarity with the English language can read it with profit and pleasure, but only the biblical scholar, knowing the true relation of all its parts, can give the full interpretation and make clear all its beauties. It is seldom that the Scriptures are read impressively or improvingly. Ministers rarely do it, perhaps because they treat each verse or paragraph as detached from the rest, and for the purpose of illustrating a religious or theological point. So-called elocutionists hey fall in the rendering of nearly all se-

them. The average elecutionary in of the Bible is simply a horror. It must be read as literature. The association having in charge the university extension work has done a favor to the public in bringing here a man who is qualified as a literary interpreter of the sacred book. Professor Moulton's readings, with explanatory comment, are an intellectual treat, and a revelation to most hearers of the lyrical and dramatic possibilities hidden in the most familiar chapters. They depart lingeringly and with a wonder that the ministers of the city do not all flock to learn the speaker's

method and style. A new system of telephone service i about to be introduced in Chicago by the old company, known as "party circuits." It contemplates putting several subscribers who do not use the telephone frequently on one wire, the connection being so arranged at the central office that each person on the circuit can ascertain in a moment whether the circuit is occupied or not. The new plan is devised especially for residence districts. and will result in reducing the cost of service from one-third to one-half, according to the number of subscribers on a circuit.

Recent travelers through Texas say that a large business is now being done there in shipping cattle bones to carbon and charcoal manufacturers. Those who are in a position to know say that no fewer than 1,000,000 cattle perished in Texas during the last year, as a result of drought, affecting both grass and water.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Can Congress remonetize silver—that is make 412½ grains \$1, the unit of values, and maintain the present ratio of 1 to 16? 2 What amount are we now paying Europ annually as interest on our indebtednes private and governmental? 3. Have we go enough in the United States, public private, to-day, to pay that interest year in advance?

O. D.

1. Silver has never been demonetized. The standard silver dollar of 4121/2 grains has never been anything less than legal tender, but there was never any considerable number of them in circulation prior to 1880. There were, March 1, 1895, 422,826,749 standard silver dollars, which are full legal tender, and \$77,071,747 of subsidiary silver, which is legal tender in amounts of \$10. There were at that date \$150 705,157 of treasury notes based upon the silver bullion purcnased under the Sherman law, which are legal tenders. To speak of "demonetized silver," when 573,531,899 of silver dollars or notes are based upon silver, is absurd. Yes; Congress can enact that any number of grains of silver shall be stamped one dollar and be a legal tender, but when it should make the silver dollar the single unit of value, the country would be put upon a silver basis, and it would be idle to talk of any ratio of coinage. Under the free coinage of silver, the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold could not be sustained, as sixteen ounces of silver now is worth in the markets of the world only a little more than onehalf an ounce of gold. No man would take gold to the mint and get dollar for dollar when he could go into the market and purchase with that gold dollar enough silver to make one and a half, one and a quarter, or even one and an eighth legal tender ver dollars. There would be no ratio. The United States would be on a silver basis. After the ratio was made 16 to 1 in the United States, little silver was coined here, because the European ratio of 151/2 to 1 made silver worth more there than here. What is needed to establish a parity between the two metals is an internationa ratio. That would be bimetallism. 2. The most intelligent estimate of the interest on bonds and stocks payable in Europe is \$37,500,000. The greatest expenditure of gold in Europe is by travelers-nearly \$100,000,000 a year. March 1, 1895, there was \$468,568,100 of gold in circulation and \$94,065,558 in the treasury-a total of \$562 633 658 enough to pay many years' interest at \$37,500,000 a year, particularly when the balance of trade

is in our favor. BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Housecleaning Hymn.

Little drops of water. Little grains of sand, Mingled well with yellow soap, For springtime is at hand.

The Old Man's Idea. "Gosh!" said Mr. Jason, stopping on the corner and turning clear around to get another look at the young woman passing by, "kissing a girl with them sleeves on must be nigh the same as tunnelin' into a gingham sunbonnet, like a fellow had to do when I was a boy."

"The outlook is dark." Moodily she gazed into the mirror.

"Dark. Yes; dark." Yes; there was no disputing that the outlook was dark. And the worst of it was, her eye was getting blacker every moment. "Next time I have occasion to go down cellar, I will take a lamp along,"

The Statesman's Wife.

she said.

"Pfwat," asked Mrs. Grogan, severely, 'kep' yez so late th' night?" "Ol wuz down at Harrigan's barroom, discoosin' questions av the coinage. Intherchangin' oideas, oi may say, Misthress Grogan, on free silver."

"And fwin yez got t'rough, ye had the oideas and Harrigan had th' silver. It is a foine statesman ye are-Oi don't think!"

LITERARY NOTES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's recollections are to be brought out in book form next autumn. Hans Breitmann, otherwise Mr. Charles G. Leland, is making, we are told, a new collection of "Breitmann Lieder."

novels. She has already given to the world more than fifty works of fiction. Mr. Frederic Remington has made use of his Western experiences in the preparation of a volume which he calls "Pony Tracks." A volume of poems dealing chiefly with Egyptian subjects is soon to be brought out by Miss Mathilde Blind. She calls the book "Birds of Passage,"

Miss Braddon intends to write no more

"Fringilla" is to be the title of the forthcoming volume of verse by the author of "Lorna Doone." It is said that Mr. Black-more published a book of poetry some years ago, but not under his own name. Tolstoi's new story is called "Master and Man." It describes with pathos and simplicity the way in which a commonplace, money-loving man sacrifices his life in a great storm to save that of his servant. We are to have, within a few weeks, a life of Sara Bernhardt, which is being written by R. H. Sherard, the biographer of Zola and Daudet. The actress has co-ophis book will bear her special authoriza-

That strange story. "East Lynne," which so many of us know all about and yet so few of us have read, still leads in point of popularity all the novels in England. The London publishers of the book have just issued the four hundredth thousand of Mrs. Wood's novel.

Mark Twain says that a doctor has no more right to ask a literary man for an autograph than the literary man has a right to ask the doctor for a prescription. Gen. Lew Wallace gets even by prefacing his autographic signatures with the words "written by request."

M. Paul Meurice, who is the only surviving executor of Victor Hugo, says that the manuscripts yet to be published include "Ocean," consisting of two volumes, mostly in prose, which contain an account given by an eyewitness of Louis XVI's execution, and three volumes of letters.

Dr. Max Nordau, who has come into great otoriety on account of his book entitled Degeneracy," was born at Budg-Pesth in

Paul Bourget is writing at Cannes a new novel to be called "En Marche;" Alphonse Daudet's next book will be "Le Soutien de Famille" ("The Family's Mainstay"), and Paul Verlaine, who is still very sick, though he has been discharged from the hospital, has ready two volumes of verse, "Varia" and "Chair."

Mr. Maturin M. Ballou, the well-known writer, who has just died, was editor and publisher of the first illustrated paper in this country. It was known at the outset as Ballou's Monthly. In 1872 Mr. Ballou became one of the original proprietors of the Boston Dally Globe, and for two years thereafter was its editor and manager. A number of American colleges have com bined for the purpose of publishing a his-

torical quarterly, to be called the American Historical Review. Among the editors se-lected are Prof. George B. Adams, Yale; Professor Sloane, Princeton; Professor Hart, Harvard; Professor Stephens, Cornell, and Professor McMaster, University of

Marietta Holley, who is better known to the reading public as the delineator of "Josiah Allen's Wife," resides in the ancestral household, where five generations of Holleys have successively and uninterruptedly lived. The house is in Jefferson county, in New York, close to Lake Ontario. The old homestead was recently removed by Miss Holley to give place to a new and more modern dwelling, but the site is the same.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Emperor of Germany, it is said, ha ecided to honor Bismarck by having his ead stamped on a future issue of German

The Earl of Arundel, heir to the dukedon of Norfolk, the oldest, proudest and rich-est peerage in England, is deaf, dumb, blind and an imbecile. Congressman Clark, of Missouri, whose term expired March 4, is about to start on a lecture tour, one of his subjects being "The Picturesque Men of the Fifty-third Congress."

Already more than \$11,000 has been subscribed for the proposed Francis Parkman memorial. The committee plans to make the memorial "fully representative of the estceem in which the great historian was held by his contemporaries."

Achenbach is the real name of Max Alvary, the tenor. He speaks five languages, his latest acquisition being Russian. He is a photographer, blacksmith, carpenter, elec-trician, architect and soldier, having served a year in the German cavairy. The widow of General Anderson, who

lives in Washington, treasures as a sacred relic the famous flag which was on Fort Sumter when the rebels attacked it. It was draped about the casket for her hus-band when he was carried to his final rest. Dr. Lansing, who attacked the President is not a Methodist, as has been asserted but a Trinitarian Congregationalist and the pastor of the well-known Park-street Church, where Dr. Withrow once preached, irreverently known as "Brimstone Corner." Mr. Gladstone finally announces that he cannot undertake to ether read or answer any letters that may be addressed to him. Gladstone's trip to the Riviera appears to have restored him to vigorous health. His friends say that he has not looked better

in several years. Roman lamps were of many sizes, but most of them very closely resembled what is at present denominated a sauce or gravy boat. At one end there was a ring through which the finger was passed when the light was carried: the body of the vessel was filled with oil, and at the other end there was a small tube through which a rag wich was passed

It was said of a certain great theologian that he made it possible for a half dozen small reputations to be made by allowing a few unimportant errors to be discovered in his works. It appears, says the Outlook to be one of Dr. Parkhurst's functions to furnish the opportunity of bringing to the knowledge of the public absolutely unknown men in the New York Presbytery.

Everybody in Florence knows Ouida b sight. She is small, with a seamed and wrinkled face, overhung with gray ringlets, and is afflicted with a distinctly bad temper. Her grandfather was a French-man, but her mother was English, and she was born at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk. She took her nom de plume of Ouida from Louisa, by her little niece.

Woman, and other weekly London news papers print portraits of Miss Mary Leit er, of Chicago, giving her history and that of the Hon, George Curson, M. P., eld est son of Baron Scarsdale and late Under Secretary of State for India, to whom she is engaged to be married. The weeklies de-scribe Miss Leiter as being an omnivorous reader, superbly educated and speaking and writing in several languages with fluency.

It was a Paris bonnet. And the bit of ribbon on it Was as little as the bill of it was long; It was a Paris bonnet,

And she who was to don it Was so happy that she hummed the while a

song. It was a Paris bonnet; It was worthy of a sonnet-A lovelier creation ne'er was bought; It was a Paris bonnet. And he who sat upon it

SHREDS AND PATCHES

Suicided, so they tell me, on the spot. -D. S.

The work of collecting what is left of the Income tax is now going forward.—Pitts-burg Chronicie-Telegraph. The difference between a mean man and man of means is not always clearly What is needed is not legislation to make the dollar cheaper, but to make it less coy and elusive.—Chicago Dispatch, In the way of gifts the tendency of Easter

If the Supreme Court doesn't plug up the cracks it will soon be as easy as a woman's sewing society.—Washington Post. The counterfeiters of the postage stamp probably excited suspicion by using a good quality of gum.—Kansas City Journal. The income tax is crippled. The poor old thing ought to be knocked in the head and put out of its misery.-New York Mail and

President Lincoln's relatives can't hold office under a Democratic administration. and that settles it .- Philadelphia North

Highee-Why do you ask me for information if you consider me such an ignoramus? Mrs. Highee-I merely wish to prove it. Many people who profess to believe in the theory of the greatest good to the greatest number, also believe that the greatest number is No. 1.—Puck.

Lord Wolverton, who was recently married, has an income amounting to \$400,000 a year. He should be able to keep two hired girls.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Pensions for Veterans.

The applications of the following named Indianians have been granted: Original—Asbury Newhouse (deceased), Anthony, Delaware county; Martin L. Wells, Indianapolis, Marion. Renewal—John H. Fish, Big Creek, Jef-Renewal—John H. Fish, Big Creek, Jefferson county.
Increase—William F. Robinson, Wakarusa, Eikhart county; Adam E. Naler, Indianapolis, Marlon; Thomas J. Alford (deceased), Montgomery, Daviess; Murphy Lewis, Covington, Fountain; Joshua Boyer, Union City, Randolph.
Reissue—Francis Smith, Alamo, Montgomery county; James Curry, Wabash, Wabsh. Reissue and Increase—Isaiah L. Smith, Evansville, Vanderburg county, Original Widows, etc.—Mary E. Alford, Montgomery, Daviess county; minors of Asontgomery. Daviess county; minors of As-ary Newhoure, Anthony, Delaware, and edianapolis, Marion; minors of Franklin lcDade, Petersburg, Pike; Nancy A. Keith, etersburg, Pike; Mahala Bonham, Mimin, dexican War Survivor-Increase-James

Mexican War Widow-Mary W. Losey, Up with the Times

AN ARTISTIC WINDOW.

The Memorial in the Richmond Pub-He Library a Triumph of Art.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: An artistic building of rough stone, in Richmond, Ind., known as the home of the Morrisson-Reeves library, attracts the attention of all visitors. The library was founded by Robert Morrisson, the great randfather of the present generation of Morrissons, a native of North Carolina, who removed to Richmond in 1819, the new home being then an unbroken wilderness. Robert Morrisson's residence in Richmond remained unchanged, and both in his private and his public life was his career marked by its uprightness. His devotion to business resulted in the amassment of a fortune which he put to wise advantage when he founded a public library and dedicated it to the people of Richmond forever.

The spirit of benevolence and the desire to improve the intellectual and sesthetic tastes of their fellow-citizens seems to have been an inheritance in the Morrisson family. The grandfather, James Lindley Morrisson, had a bay window made in a portion of the northern wall of the reading room, Later the father, Robert Morrisson, in company with Mr. Reeves, had the entire building remodeled, so that the exterior appearance of the building to-day has improved considerably when compared with its primitive style of architecture. On Monday morning, March 4, 1895 the culminating work of love the result of the impetus of individual effort was added when in the bay window of the reading room, receiving the softened northern rays of light, a beautiful memorial window was unveiled, having been erected to the memory of Robert Morrison, 1786-1865; James Lindley Morrisson, 1817-1893; Robert Morrisson, 1842-1888. This magnificent production of art was donated to the library by Miss Bertha L. Morrisson, and Mr. James Morrisson, the daughter and son of the late Robert Morrisson, and it is located in the bay window, which is still an ornamental feature of the original Morrisson section of the library building.

It is not only a memorial, but also an educating window, wonderfully instructive, and epitomizing in glass the value of the printer's art as a promoter of civilization. One is filled with awe at witnessing the greatness of human power in producing a work of such ideal beauty. How wonderful is that divine skill of the human hand and eye which can connect one period of time with another, bring the past unto the present, and by the vididness of representation realize the sympathy of mind with mind.

What more fitting than that the reader should allow his eyes to wander from the printed page to the representation of the act which made the book and the newspaper of to-day a possibility? Art reaches its greatest achievement when it bears the tidings of truth. Here we have a historic in the printer's art. The window was designed by Frederick Wilson and Joseph Lauben, who studied very carefully the subject of costume, not having sacrificed artistic composition, however, for an archaeological idea. The artistic value of these colored glass windows lies in the peculiarly exquisite manner in which the light is transmitted through the medium employed. Just as the architect or the sculptor fashions a poem-like creation from his rough material, so the glazier, by his study of transmitted light, softens the blinding beams of day into the subtlest harmonies. How bountiful the hand which surrounds one with such divine colors. The softened golden light may stream richly within, or the dusky, shadowy colors, mysterious with meaning, may please the far-reaching fancy as they glide in almost in-distinguishable hues into the soul of the

Owing to the peculiar construction of glass we fail to notice that some slight libertles have been taken with the material employed, as we contemplate the beauty of color and the artistic arrangements of the production. The memorial window con-sists of four lights; in the central up-right panel, which is the largest one, is ortraved that memorable scene of John Guttenberg demonstrating to John Faust, Peter Schoeffer and one other, the possi-bility of printing with movable type Immeabove the picture panel, are three small horizontal panels whose heraldic devices are connected with one another by a series of interlacing ribbons and flowers, ing those inscriptions that directly to books in their relation to the relate minds and hearts of men. In the first small horizontal panel are represented the coats of arms of the four great printers who were the originators of the art in their respective countries—of William Caxton, the Englishman; of Aldus Manutius, the Italian; of Simon Rostre, the Frenchman, and of Plantin, the Flemish printer. These coats of arms are woven together with coats of arms are woven together with flowers and ribbons which bear this motto:

"Labor et Constantia."

In the second horizontal panel are represented the arms of Dante, Goethe, Supe de Vaga and the armorial bearings of France's greatest dramatist, Moliere. Here appears also the respective dates 1265, 1321, appears also the respective dates 1265, appears also the respective dates 1265, appears also the respective dates 1 France's greatest dramatist, Monters, 1221, appears also the respective dates 1265, 1221, 1562, 1655, with these words of William Haslett: "Books let us into the souls of men and lay open to us the secrets of our own." The third small horizontal panel bears the names of Shakspeare, Milton, Chaucer and Bacon and upon the ribbons connecting the names these words: "Study connecting the names these words: "Study as if you were to live forever, and live as if you were to die to-morrow." Besides the arms of these authors are the corresponding dates 1564, 1616, 1328, 1400. From every standpoint the window is exquisitely harmonious, the Gothic style of dress of the figures corresponding with the Gothic suggestions of architecture beyond. This window shows the great progress made in the glazier's art. Here are all the brilliancy and beauty of color of the windows of the middle ages combined with an accuracy of drawing. There is almost an entire absence of paints and stains. The theory upon which the window is built is that governing mosaics. All effects of that governing mosaics. All effects of light and shade result from the inequality and varying thickness of glass, so that the deepest shades of color of the glass transmit the light, which would not be nossible if they were produced by paints or

possible if they were produced by paints or

As a whole the window consists of light is to become almost as big an income tax as Christmas.—Philadelphia Record. the newly invented printing press resting upon the table. Here also are the of John Guttenberg and Peter Schooffer, his pupil. Guttenberg stands immediately in the foreground arrayed almost entirely in clothes of the lightest tones except for the coverings of the lower limbs, the sandals and the cap, with one hand outstretched to receive the first printed page from Schoeffer, who is bending over the printing press, paper in hand, taking the first impression from movable type. He is clothed in light garments and the paper of dazzling pagety whiteness. of dazzling pearly whiteness rests in fine relief against the dark outlines of the machine. Among the shadows beneath the table is a large portfolio of dusky purple and violet tints. In the rear of the foreground are John Faust and another patron of Guttenberg, one standing, the other sit-ting, both observing with great interest the taking of the first impression from novable type. Naturally the tones of color gures are darker, they toward the background. being more toward the background. In their costumes we may see the crimson, ollve green, and mahogany tints prevailing. In the four figures the old Germanic style of dress is prominent. Quantities of the new Farrile glass were used in making the draperies and clothing. In the background, in weather-stained greys, we see suggestions of the old heavy Gothic architecture in the columns and archways.

So far as the writer knows this window is the only thing of the kind in Indiana. It is well worth a trip to Richmond for the sole purpose of viewing it.

The public may be interested to know that the glass in the window was selected, cut and placed in position by a young women.

that the glass in the window was selected, cut and placed in position by a young women in the employ of Tiffany, who is not yet eighteer years of age. It was made under the personal supervision of Mr. Louis C. Tiffany and is considered the most successful creation of the kind that has yet come from the hands of a woman.

Tiffany is the only one in the world that has introduced the labor of women in connection with the making of colored glass windows. Their selection of this form of labor, has been very carefully made from among the art students of the various institutions of New York.

As we turn from an absorbing view of this masterolece of the glazier's art, there nor usclously comes a feeling of reverence for those benefactors who, earnestly and uncatentatiously, through a century of andervor, have bestowed upon their community this truly artistic public loaning library of nineteen thousand volumes and a location for a future art miliary.

EDITH WILLIAMS.

Richmond, Ind., April 13. WILLIAMS. Unlike All Others.

Detroit Free Press. Several men were talking about how they appened to marry.
"I married my wife," said one after the there had all had their say, "because she as different from any woman I had ever